ISSUE 01

AGRIVIEW

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Saskatchewan Agriculture

Minister's Message

Finance Minister Ken Krawetz recently introduced the 2012-13 provincial budget, Keeping the Saskatchewan Advantage, which includes a continued focus on farmers and ranchers. The 2012-13 Agriculture budget is increasing by $13 million to $430.8 million, the second largest Agriculture budget ever announced.

Almost three quarters of this year's Agriculture budget will go towards fully funding business risk management programs, including AgriStability, AgriInvest and Crop Insurance, which has a record budget of $177 million. Since 2008, Crop Insurance has introduced the five largest budgets and highest coverage levels in the program's history.

Our government is also providing record funding of $20.4 million for agriculture research, an increase of 50 per cent since 2007. This includes a $2 million investment in wheat genomic research and $250,000 for the Global Institute for Food Security, which was a 2011 campaign commitment.

The Ministry of Agriculture will also provide an additional $1 million for international market development and trade advocacy. This funding will provide industry support to maintain existing markets, develop new markets and attract new buyers to the province.

The 2012-13 Agriculture budget also includes an additional $1.9 million in irrigation funding to rehabilitate the M1 Canal, which supplies water to 55,000 acres of irrigation, along with a number of reservoirs, urban centres, wildlife projects and potash mines. The additional investment brings total irrigation rehabilitation funding for the M1 Canal to $5 million for 2012-13. This is the largest amount of annual funding ever budgeted specifically for rehabilitation of the M1 Canal.

In addition, we are continuing to provide funding to SARM to deliver beaver and wild boar control programs. Funding to SARM for rat control is also increasing by $250,000 to $1 million, an 85 per cent increase since 2007. In addition, producers will benefit from the Gopher Control Rebate Program, which is continuing in 2012-13.

We have also increased funding to the Saskatchewan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to $530,000, an increase of $150,000 over last year, and a 194 per cent increase since 2007.

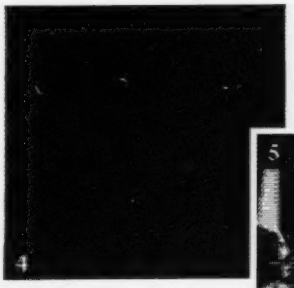
Saskatchewan farm and ranch families are the backbone of our province and a priority for our government. The initiatives in this budget will help to provide long term benefits for our producers and the entire industry.

Sincerely,

Bob Bjornerud

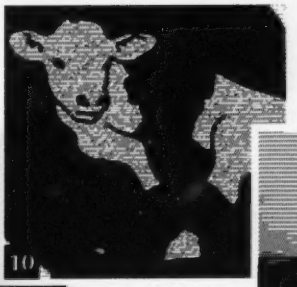
Bob Bjornerud

STORY SNAPSHOTS

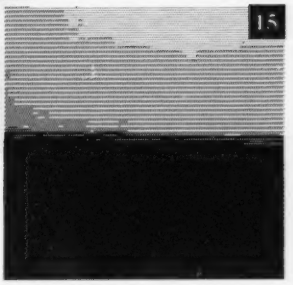


Seeding rates

Crop lab fee structure



International beef cattle symposium



Farm stewardship deadline

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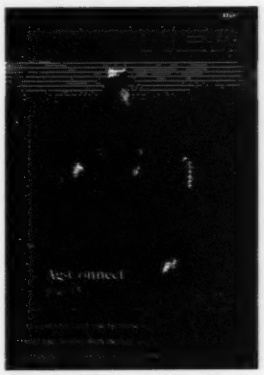


Cover: Surveying the cow herd on a pasture in East Central Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan Agriculture

AGRIVIEW is published by the Communications Branch of Saskatchewan Agriculture for Saskatchewan farmers and farm and food organizations. **For more information, call 306-787-5160 or e-mail agriview@gov.sk.ca.**
To view this publication online, visit www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/programs-services.

What seeding rates are you using this year?

by Sherrilyn Phelps, M.Sc., PAg, CCA
Regional Crops Specialist, North Battleford
Regional Services Branch

Gone are the days of seeding by a set rate such as a bushel and peck across all wheat fields. Instead, we should be seeding based on a target plant population or plant density.

Plant populations set the stage for the yield potential of the crop. By not targeting plant populations, we run the risk of the crop population being too low and limiting its yield potential before it even gets out of the ground.

Table 1 provides the recommended plant populations for various crops, as well as the range of thousand kernel weights (TKW) that can be expected. To obtain TKW and germination rate, the seed can be sent to an accredited lab or tested at home. Seedling survival is typically five to 20 per cent less than the germination rate. For cereals, typical values of 80 to 90 per cent are used when germination is above 90 per cent and conditions are good. For canola, survival is much lower and averages 50 per cent and, for pulses, survival rates of 80 to 95 per cent have been used depending on conditions.

To calculate the seeding rate, use the formula below:
Seeding rate (kg/ha) = (target plant population/metres^2) x (TKW in grams) ÷ (expected seeding survival)

Although we do our best to target a certain plant population, many factors can impact the actual result. Factors that are beyond our control can negatively affect establishment such as seedbed conditions, moisture, temperature, soil texture, insects and disease. The good news is that some influential factors such as seeding depth, amount of seed placed fertilizer, and whether or not we use a seed treatment can be controlled. Because many factors influence establishment, it is important that the amount of seed we put in the ground is sufficient to meet target plant populations so that crop yield potential is not limited.

Table 1.
Target plant population and thousand kernel weight (TKW) in grams for various crops.

Crop	Target Plant Population (per square metre)	TKW (grams)
Wheat - hard red spring	250	31 - 38
Wheat - CPS	250	39 - 50
Wheat - SWS	210 - 250	34 - 36
Durum	210 - 250	41 - 45
Barley - 2 row	210 - 250	40 - 50
Barley - 6 row	210 - 250	30 - 45
Oat	215 - 320	30 - 45
Triticale – spring	310	42 - 48
Canola	100	2 - 3 (Brassica rapa) 2.5 - 5.5 (Brassica napus)
Flax	300 - 400	5 - 6.5
Pea	85	125 - 300
Fababean	45	350 - 425
Lentil	105 - 147	30 - 80
Chickpea	44	

FOR MORE INFORMATION
- Contact your local Regional Crops Specialist; or
- The Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377.

DETERMINING FERTILIZER APPLICATION RATES

by Patrick Mooleki, PhD, PAg
Soil/Nutrient Management Specialist
Agriculture Knowledge Centre

and

by Sherrilyn Phelps, M.Sc., PAg, CCA
Regional Crops Specialist, North Battleford
Regional Services Branch

Good fertilizer management plans include the nutrient requirements of the crop you are planning to grow, what levels were removed with last year's crop and the level of plant available nutrients in your soil. This knowledge will help to improve nutrient use efficiency while minimizing environmental risks and enhancing economic returns.

The nutrients contained within the grain are removed from the field at harvest while the nutrients in the straw would remain in the field if the straw is not removed.

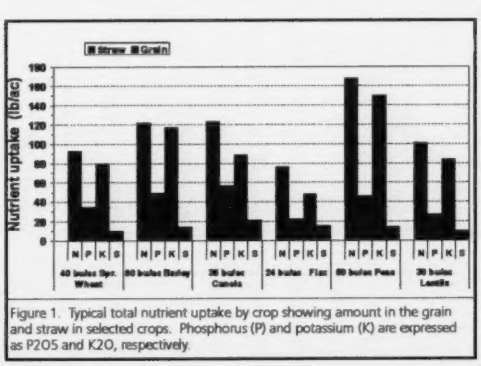


Figure 1. Typical total nutrient uptake by crop showing amount in the grain and straw in selected crops. Phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) are expressed as P2O5 and K2O, respectively.

Some of the nutrients in the straw are mineralized and made available in the first year after harvest, with the remainder of the crop residue decomposing slowly, releasing nutrients over several years. Since pulses meet most of their nitrogen requirements via N-fixation and their residues decompose faster, soil testing lab recommendations factor in a nitrogen credit when a pulse crop was reported as the preceding crop. Soil test recommendations also factor in a realistic target yield and make adjustments for potential mineralization and nitrogen losses.

Soil chemical reactions result in replenishment and/or binding of available nutrients depending on soil characteristics such as: texture, organic matter content, cation exchange capacity, pH and parent material. The health and productivity of a soil can be improved by adopting proper crop rotation, reduced tillage, nutrient management, and residue management with precipitation and temperature playing a significant influential role.

Through crop removal, and soil reactions and transformations, soils can be depleted of certain available nutrients. For example, levels of available soil phosphorus can be drawn down within a few years if insufficient phosphate fertilizer is applied when crop yields are high. Therefore, producers need to correct nutrient deficiencies identified by soil testing. As well, nutrients should be well balanced because yield, quality and economic returns will be determined by the most limiting nutrient.

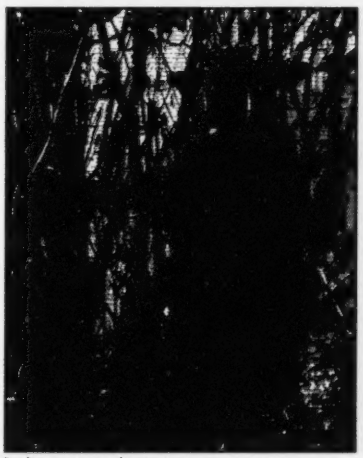
Ideally, a successful fertilizer program should be based on soil testing in combination with other crop and fertilizer best management practices which include crop rotation, fertilizer timing, fertilizer placement and weed control.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
- Contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377; or
- Contact your local Regional Crops Specialist.

Insect Monitoring Programs in 2012

by Sean Miller, PAg
Integrated Pest Management Agrologist
Crops Branch

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture collaborates with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation, the Canola Council of Canada, individual farmers and industry agrologists to monitor major insect pests in Saskatchewan.



Bertha armyworm pheromone trap.

The information collected through these surveys is used to generate forecast maps that advise the Ministry of potential insect problems. The data allows us to determine if an economically harmful insect is present in a region, track insect expansion into new areas, and assist in research projects. This information is also used by crop protection product distributers to ensure that products are in place and available for control of the pest.

The *Bertha Armyworm Monitoring Program* consists of approximately 125 cooperators reporting moth counts from approximately 200 sites across the province. The co-operators collect and report weekly moth counts from a pheromone-based trapping system that attracts male moths. The reports are used to monitor population levels and produce weekly risk maps based on cumulative moth counts from June to early August.

Diamondback Moth Monitoring utilizes pheromone traps to detect the arrival of these migrating pests. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada also monitors wind trajectories to identify wind currents favourable to bringing the moths onto the Prairies.

The *Grasshopper Survey* is conducted by Saskatchewan Crop Insurance field personnel in the fall. The survey reflects the number of adult grasshoppers capable of reproduction and egg-laying. The data provides an estimate of potential risk from grasshoppers to crops in the following spring.

The *Wheat Midge Survey* is conducted in the fall. A risk map is generated based on the number of viable cocoons found in the soil and provides a general picture of existing densities and the potential for infestation the following spring.

Two more recent crops pests in Saskatchewan, the *Cabbage Seedpod Weevil* and *Pea Leaf Weevil*, are also being monitored. These pests continue to expand their range, but are presently of economic importance only in southwest Saskatchewan. Field surveys are conducted in late spring and early summer and infestation maps are produced.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Sean Miller at (306) 787-4670; or
- Visit the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca.

CHANGES TO THE CROP PROTECTION LABORATORY FEE STRUCTURE

The Crop Protection Laboratory is the provincial diagnostic laboratory for problems such as weed identification, insect identification, plant disease/disorder identification, and testing for herbicide resistance in weeds on the Prairies.

The lab's ongoing work involves participation in a *Fusarium* Head Blight Survey on cereal(s) and the lab testing portion of the Dutch Elm Disease program.

Effective April 1, 2012, changes to the fee structure for herbicide resistance, insect identification, and weed identification have been made. The fees for the Crop Protection Lab were last adjusted 10 years ago in 2002.

The fee structure for herbicide resistance testing has changed. Each Herbicide Resistance Group and sub-group will now be treated as an individual test and charged accordingly. Herbicides are classified into herbicide resistance groups based on the target site that they affect within a plant (i.e. Group 1, Group 2, etc.). Some herbicide groups, such as Group 1, are also sub-divided base on the chemical family the herbicide belongs to. For example Group 1 herbicides are sub-divided into 'fops', 'dims' and 'dens' according to the last few letters of the chemical name.

An example of how the new fee structure is applied:

- Testing for resistance to a specific herbicide = $100.
- Testing for resistance to one of the Group 1 sub-groups ('fop', 'dim' OR 'den') = $100.
- Testing for resistance to two sub-groups (i.e. 'fop' and 'dim') = $200.
- Testing for resistance to all three sub-groups of Group 1 herbicides = $300.

This change is indicated on the newly revised forms available on the Ministry of Agriculture website. If you have a form of any kind from any period before April 2012—please do not use it, as the information is no longer valid. Identification of weeds and insects has also undergone a price change and is now $20 plus GST (See Table).

New Crop Protection Laboratory Fee Structure (5% GST is added to all fees) effective April 1, 2012:

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377; or
- Visit our website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca.

Service	New Price
Insect Identification	$20.00 per specimen
Weed Identification	$20.00 per specimen
Plant Disease/Disorder Identification	$20.00 per specimen plus $20.00 if culturing is required. $50.00/hour for more complicated procedures (eg. species identification, pathogens that can't be cultured, or require long periods of time)
Herbicide Resistance Determination	
Wild Oat - Herbicide Groups 1, 2, and 8	$100.00 per sample for each herbicide subgroup tested
Green Foxtail - Herbicide Groups 1 and 3	$100.00 per sample for each herbicide subgroup tested
Other (any weed/herbicide)	$100.00 per sample for each herbicide subgroup tested

Buying and selling pulse crops

by Dale Risula
Provincial Specialist, Special Crops
Crops Branch

Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture receives numerous calls every year about the opportunity to buy and export lentils and other pulses because people are interested in participating in this business or wish to investigate alternate methods of sourcing product.

The federal Canada Grain Act specifies that pulses cannot be bought or sold without a license. The Canadian Grains Commission has the authority under the Act to license dealers and operators of various elevators, or in some cases, to provide a license exemption. Information can be found at www.grainscanada.gc.ca/licensee-licence/iflm-mrdl-eng.htm.

A questionnaire called, "Mode of Operations" should be completed and sent to the Licensing and Security Unit of the Canadian Grains Commission to evaluate your situation. They will determine what type of license you require and contact you to proceed with your application. They will also determine whether you may be exempt from requiring a license.

To apply for a license, the Canadian Grains Commission strongly suggests following an application checklist (available on their website at www.grainscanada.gc.ca) to ensure all forms and documents are complete. They also recommend sending in documents and forms as they are completed, instead of waiting for all the required information, as this will help the Commission process your application in a timely manner.

The Canadian Grains Commission will only evaluate and monitor grain through physical factors such as weight and quality of grain that is shipped to domestic markets and abroad. They do this in an unbiased manner representing "third party" status for Canada's grain sector. They do not sell grain; however, they do provide a list of agencies and organizations that buy Canadian grains.

Vessels waiting at port in Mumbai, India, to unload pulse crops.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

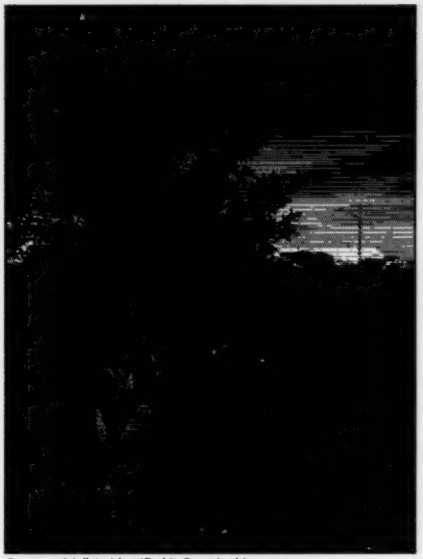
- Contact the Canadian Special Crops Association by phoning (204) 925-3780, emailing office@specialcrops.mb.ca or visiting their website at www.specialcrops.mb.ca;
- Contact Pulse Canada by calling (204) 925-4455, emailing office@pulsecanada.com, or visiting their website at www.pulsecanada.com; or
- Refer to the Special Crop Marketing Company Synopsis on the Ministry of Agriculture website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Special_Crop_Marketing_Company_Synopsis.

COMMON MULLEIN - SASKATCHEWAN'S NEXT INVASIVE PLANT?

by John Hauer, PAg
Regional Forage Specialist, Kindersley
Regional Services Branch

Common Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* was found and indentified in Eatonia this past summer. Common Mullein is also called Flannel Plant, Velvet Plant, Lungwort, Feltwort, Jacob's Staff and Torchplant. In many areas, like our neighbouring Province of Alberta, it is considered a noxious, invasive weed. Although there have been past occurrences of this weed reported in Saskatchewan, so far it has not persisted here.

The plant has a biennial growth habit, so it forms a rosette of leaves in year one and produces a tall stalk in year two, growing from two to six feet tall. These stems are very thick – 3/4 inch at its base. The flowers are bright lemon yellow, 3/4 to 1 inch long and 3/8 inch wide with five petals. The flower spike is 16 to 24 inches long. Flowering occurs from June until late September. The leaves and stems are grey-green with woolly hairs.



Common Mullein identified in Eatonia this past summer.

The plant's main way of spreading is by seed and a single plant can produce as many as 240,000 seeds. Research has shown that the seeds can remain viable in the soil for more than 100 years. Therefore, this weed can spread very quickly if no control measures are taken.

The plants in Eatonia were first spotted last summer when a sample was brought to the Kindersley Regional Office and tentatively identified. The Provincial Crop Protection Laboratory then confirmed the identity. These plants will be destroyed in the spring.

This is a perfect example of "Early Detection/Rapid Response" which depends on citizens who are willing to take action. When you see a plant you do not recognize, consult an expert and have it properly indentified. If the plant turns out to be invasive, then it can be controlled while it is only a small patch. Conversely, if the citizen ignores a strange plant, it could rapidly spread out of control.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact John Hauer, Regional Forage Specialist, at (306) 463-5507; or
- Visit your nearest Saskatchewan Agriculture Regional Office.

Tips for using the 2012 Guide to Crop Protection

by Clark Brenzil, PAg
Provincial Specialist, Weed Control
Crops Branch

The Guide to Crop Protection is published annually by Saskatchewan Agriculture. It provides information on pesticide characteristics and registered uses to assist producers in their pesticide decisions. Because the content of the guide is finalized in mid-November, an update to the information is released on May 1 of each year.

The most popular part of the guide is the product description pages and the insecticide selector charts. The pesticide market is changing rapidly with the introduction of generic products in all categories, but most of all in herbicides. As a result, products where the same mix of active ingredients, sold by more than one manufacturer, are now listed by the active ingredient or generic name(s). This allows all equivalent products to be listed together on one page, with use and precaution exceptions indicated using footnotes. Because the change to the generic title usually results in a change in page order as well, the title header of the original product is left in the original page order with directions to the new page number. This reference remains in place for three years following the switch to listing the product group by generic name.

There are tables and charts in the front of each chapter (herbicide, foliar fungicides, seed treatments and insecticides) of the guide that summarize the crop and pest highlights for each product as well as Pesticide Group designation charts for resistance management with a summary of pesticide mode of action. There are also tips on pest monitoring and how to evaluate economic thresholds at the start of each chapter.

The introductory chapter is full of basic information on safety equipment, spray drift and nozzle selection, pesticide mixing, container disposal, and crop staging. This section also contains a summary chart of all pesticide (herbicide, fungicide, seed treatment and insecticide) product names, their active ingredients and concentrations as well as the manufacturer of the product. The introduction also includes a "Key to Product Pages" providing further explanation of the information found on the product pages.

The 2012 Guide to Crop Protection is available from Saskatchewan Agriculture Regional Offices, most pesticide retail outlets, or on the Saskatchewan Agriculture website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Guide_to_Crop_Protection. The Spring Update to the Guide to Crop Protection is posted to this site on May 1.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377; or
- Visit your nearest Regional Office.

DEMONSTRATION OF PEST MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR GREENHOUSE PRODUCTION

by Glen Sweetman, PAg
Provincial Specialist, Nursery and Greenhouse Crops
Crops Branch

The rise in demand for local produce has resulted in an increased interest in growing greenhouse vegetables. This prompted the Saskatchewan Greenhouse Growers Association to organize a demonstration for producers on best pest management practices to decrease the environmental impact and risk of crop loss due to pests.

The resulting Agricultural Demonstration of Practices and Technologies (ADOPT) project united the skills and resources of educational institutions, government and supply companies to provide the producers with the most current information, products and practices for integrated pest management (IPM) in a greenhouse.

The demonstration of various IPM methods took place at the University of Saskatchewan Agriculture Greenhouse on Nov. 10, 2011, and attracted over 40 producers and potential producers.

The University of Saskatchewan, Olds College, Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture and several private industries associated with pest management collaborated to develop this one-day training opportunity.

There were five workstations where participants had a chance to work directly with a highly trained professional. These hands-on demonstrations included monitoring methods, insect identification, optimal release and management strategies for biological control agents and spray equipment procedures. The other stations featured discussions on conventional and organic certified pesticides, personal and environment safety, and pest resistance management.

This ADOPT project was a very successful event with positive feedback and impact on the industry and producers. Producers indicated that they planned to integrate many aspects of the workshop into their own greenhouses.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377; or
- Visit the ADOPT website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/ADOPT.

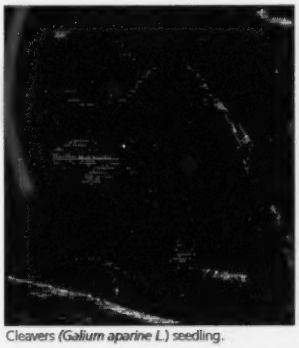
Dr. Ken Fry demonstrating monitoring techniques.

Cleaver Control Tips

by Clark Brenzil, PAg
Provincial Specialist, Weed Control
Crops Branch

Management of "Cleavers," a complex of two similar species Galium aparine (cleavers) and Galium spurium (false cleavers), can be challenging because of different growth habits.

Winter annual cleavers are becoming a more significant component of cleavers infestations. Cleavers germinating in the fall, can survive the winter if they are relatively small at the start of winter. This allows them to begin the growing season at an advanced growth stage and they get more difficult to control as they continue to grow.


Cleavers (*Galium aparine L.*) seedling.

Cleavers that enter winter at a larger stage are less cold-tolerant, and a combination of poor snow cover and low temperatures will kill them. Because cleavers that survive the winter are larger at average burnoff application, either the burnoff operation needs to be completed earlier, or glyphosate rates of up to 360 grams of acid equivalent (active ingredient) per acre are needed. Research shows that early burnoff application also results in greater yield than waiting when seeding is delayed.

There are several herbicides to control cleavers for in-crop, preseed and fallow uses. However, a high proportion of cleavers infestations are resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Some infestations are resistant to Group 4 herbicides as well. Predictive models suggest that the cleavers complex is also at a high risk to develop resistance to glyphosate (Group 9) herbicides.

There are several herbicides that are or may be combined with glyphosate to enhance control of cleavers during burnoff, while helping to reduce the risk of glyphosate resistance. Group 2 mixes with glyphosate will only protect against glyphosate resistance when cleavers are susceptible to both herbicides. Group 14 herbicides in general also show good activity against cleavers in glyphosate mixes, but because of their contact foliar nature, they must be used on seedlings or very small winter annual cleavers. Some Group 14 herbicides (Heat) have a very short residual component that can compensate somewhat for the limitations of contact activity, but they need to be applied early to work effectively.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377; or
- Reference the 2012 Guide to Crop Protection at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Guide_to_Crop_Protection.

MOLE HILL LEVELLERS: REDUCING THE BUMPS OF HAYING

by Lorne Klein, PAg
Regional Forage Specialist, Weyburn
Regional Services Branch

Pocket Gophers (*Thomomys talpoides*), more commonly called "moles", are burrowing rodents that infest hayfields and pastures. They tunnel underground, pushing up mounds or hills of soil. These hills create a rough and uneven surface that increases the cost of haying operations by reducing travel speed, increasing wear on cutting parts and increasing plugging of equipment.

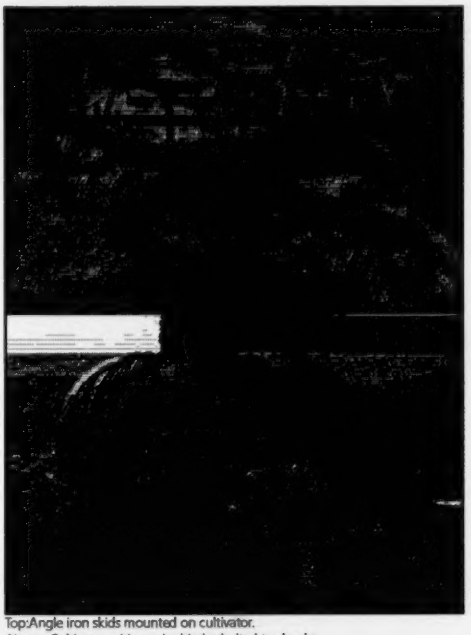
Pocket Gophers can potentially be controlled with poisoned bait and/or trapping. These methods are effective but they both require a significant amount of time and persistence. Considering the number of acres that many producers are haying, these methods are not realistic options for the majority of producers.

An alternate method of reducing mole hill problems is to smooth hayfields in early spring with equipment. Saskatchewan Agriculture has produced a publication available on our website called *Mole Hill Levellers*. The publication features five commercially built units and seven machines that are producer modified units. A web video is also available on our website that features some of the producer modified units. Most of these units are modified cultivators and rod weeders.

Issues to consider when evaluating each of the machines are: initial cost; labour and material costs of modifications; maintenance costs; effectiveness; durability; horsepower requirements; acre capacity; ease of transport; flotation; and tendency for lifting or rolling out stones.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Lorne Klein, Regional Forage Specialist at (306) 848-2382; or
- View the publication *Mole Hill Levellers* at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca.


Top:Angle iron skids mounted on cultivator.
Above: Cultivator with grader blades bolted to shanks.

Marketing your grain in 2012: Workshops bring farmers what they need

by Jonathan Tremblay
Communications Consultant
Communications Branch

On Aug. 1, 2012, grain farmers in Saskatchewan will have a wide range of marketing options in addition to the Canadian Wheat Board and the Ministry of Agriculture has aimed to prepare them.

The Ministry hosted seven information sessions held across the province and over a thousand producers were there to find out about their future business options.

Providing information on the new grain marketing environment, the Ministry invited several market, government and industry speakers for the sessions. Farmers gained a better understanding of the changes that are occurring, and where they can research options to market their grain in the way that is most suitable and profitable for their operation.

Producers and presenters discussing marketing options in Swift Current, SK.

With representatives from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the Canadian Wheat Board, the Canadian Grain Commission, Quorum Group, John De Pape Inc., FarmLink Solutions, Saskatchewan Trade and Export Partnership (STEP) and industry representatives from Viterra and Louis Dreyfus Canada, the session presentations covered a wide range of topics from legislation to marketing basics.

Keynote speaker Geoff Honey, CEO of Grain Trade Australia, was on hand to provide farmers with an overview of the similar transition Australia experienced, and what Western Canada may expect as an outcome.

Workshops were held in January and February in Lloydminster, Rosetown, Swift Current, Weyburn, Watrous, Melfort and Yorkton. A strong majority of participants indicated that they gained a better understanding of the topic and that they would be able to use the information provided in the sessions as they adapt to changes in the grain marketing environment.

Presentations from the sessions and more on grain marketing options can be found on the Ministry website.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/marketing_grain_sessions;
- Visit a Regional or Satellite office near you; or
- Contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-800-775-5358.

CROPS FOR THE FUTURE - IRRIGATION CROP VARIETIES FOR 2012

by Gerry Gross, PAg
Senior Irrigation Agrologist
Irrigation Branch

The Canada-Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre (CSIDC), with support from the Irrigation Crop Diversification Corporation (ICDC), provides ongoing variety testing of field crops for irrigation in Saskatchewan.

The 2012 CSIDC "Crop Varieties for Irrigation" publication contains a wealth of information on these ongoing tests. A brief summary includes:

Canola – 19 varieties of tested canola surpassed the control variety (45H21) in the trials, out-yielding it by two to fifteen per cent.

Flax – CDC Bethune flax continues to be the variety of choice under irrigation and is the control for this trial. New varieties challenging CDC Bethune include Prairie Thunder and Prairie Blue.

Spring wheat – AC Barrie spring wheat remains the control variety here and it continues to be a good variety for irrigation. However, it faces tough competition from new classes of spring wheat being tested that may be more suited for irrigation. New midge-tolerant varieties are also performing well in the trials and should be considered for irrigation where wheat midge is a problem.

Barley – AC Metcalfe barley is still the control variety to beat. Limited testing of a number of new varieties has resulted in some very high yields in the trials, exceeding AC Metcalfe by up to 25 per cent. However, both marketing considerations and irrigation evaluations should be used by the grower in variety selection.

Field pea – Only semi-leafless varieties of field pea are recommended for irrigation as normal-leaf varieties have a greater potential for disease development within the thick canopy. Cutlass field peas are the control variety and it was surpassed by sixteen yellow and six green pea varieties in the trials. Varieties rated as good for lodging are better suited for irrigation.

Dry bean – Wide-row dry bean trials are of particular interest to Saskatchewan's irrigators. Winchester peas became the control variety in the 2011 trials. The Pinto variety AC Island performed well as did CDC WM-2 and Medicine Hat. Black, Great Northern, Pink and Small Red dry bean varieties have also been evaluated at CSIDC and the information is included in the publication.

The CSIDC publication also includes information on fababeans, soybeans, annual forages, alfalfa, timothy and potatoes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Consult the publication on the Irrigation Branch website at www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com; or
- Order a paper copy from the CSIDC at (306) 867-5400 or from the Irrigation Branch of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture at (306) 867-5500.

Saskatoon to Host 3rd International Symposium on Beef Cattle Welfare

by Dr. LeeAnn Forsythe, DVM, MVetSc
Disease Surveillance Veterinarian
Livestock Branch

Saskatoon is hosting the International Symposium on Beef Cattle Welfare from June 5 to 7, 2012. This is the third year for this conference and the first time it is being held outside of Kansas. The decision to locate it here was influenced by the presence of experts and leaders in beef cattle health and welfare at the University of Saskatchewan and Canada.

Dr. Dan Thomson, director of the Beef Cattle Institute at Kansas State University, organized the first event in Manhattan, Kansas, in 2008. Dr. Thomson recognized that beef cattle welfare is a common concern among trading partners, so, in 2010, Dr. Thomson organized the second International Symposium on Beef Cattle Welfare in Manhattan.

"Organizers of our last symposium in 2010 estimated that more than 500 people watched the presentations online, so [webcasting this symposium] is an option that allows us to reach a larger number of people and makes this event truly international," says Dr. Joe Stookey, professor of animal behavior in the Western College of Veterinary Medicine's Department of Large Animal Clinical Sciences and chair of the 2012 symposium.

The third International Symposium on Beef Cattle Welfare will examine animal welfare issues in the beef supply chain including: social concerns, production, environment, transportation, processing, marketing, trade regulations and legislation. Recognized beef cattle experts, bovine veterinarians and animal scientists will offer their perspectives on beef cattle welfare and discuss the newest research. All participants at this symposium will have an opportunity to discuss, learn and debate current and emerging animal welfare issues and have networking opportunities with producers, processors, retailers, government officials, animal scientists, veterinarians and students.

"Ultimately, the goal is to make changes in the industry that are based on scientific evidence and in the best interest of the animals. We're leaders in this area," says Dr. Stookey, who is part of a scientists' committee organized by the National Farm Animal Council that is updating the *Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Beef Cattle*. "By the end of the symposium, I think we'll all have a pretty good idea of where we're going for the next few years."

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE SYMPOSIUM

- Visit www.beefwelfare2012.ca.

LIVESTOCK TRACEABILITY SUPPORT AVAILABLE

Funding is available through the Saskatchewan Voluntary Livestock Traceability Rebate for livestock producers and handlers to implement Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technologies.

The program funding covers RFID readers, software, training, ultra-rugged computers, and facility modifications specifically needed to undertake traceability activities. The program covers 70 per cent of costs to a maximum rebate of $50,000 (a maximum of $100,000 for auction marts).

Deadline for applications and claims is January 31, 2013. Information on the provincial program and applications can be obtained by calling the toll-free line at 1-877-874-3368 or on the Ministry's website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/traceability.

Funding is also available under the federal government's Livestock Auction Traceability Initiative (LATI) for facility modifications and RFID technologies. This is available for those with livestock co-mingling sites and where purchases were made after April 1, 2011.

Please note that LATI is available to more than just auction marts and you should apply to LATI prior to starting your project.

Applicants must also first apply to the Saskatchewan Voluntary Livestock Traceability program prior to applying to LATI. Visit www.agr.gc.ca/lati or call 1-613-773-1931 for more information on the federal program.

Manure and biogas production by-products make equally good fertilizer, at agronomic rates

As Saskatchewan's livestock industry grows, so does the amount of waste produced by those livestock. Manure is, of course, a marvelous organic fertilizer but over-application can lead to a variety of environmental problems. So the question was raised about how much manure is too much under Saskatchewan conditions, and does it matter what animal produced the manure?

Dr. Jeff Schoenau and his team from the University of Saskatchewan and Dr. S.S. Malhi from the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada research station in Melfort looked into these questions, with the financial support of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture's Agriculture Development Fund.

Test plots were established at two long-term manure management sites at Dixon and Melfort. Researchers then applied different rates of liquid swine manure, solid cattle manure and biogas digestate (waste left over from the digestion of liquid swine manure to produce biogas), and looked at the effect on barley, wheat, oat and canola yields.

The researchers discovered that liquid swine manure and biogas digestate are very comparable in terms of application rates and yield responses. Maximum yields were obtained from annual applications of approximately 3,000 gallons per acre (34,000 L per ha. 60 to 90 lb. total N per acre). The optimal application rate for penning cattle manure was approximately seven tons (7.14 tonnes dry weight basis) per acre. Annual applications of liquid swine manure/biogas digestate over three years did not result in excessive soil nutrient loading and had little impact on soil properties such as pH, salinity and organic carbon.

Applying twice the agronomic rate of liquid swine manure (i.e. approximately 6,000 gallons per acre) every second year produced a good yield response in the first year and provided a significant benefit in the second year, but was still not quite as good as applying agronomic rates annually. High annual application rates (i.e. two and four times the agronomic rate) produced yields no greater than the agronomic rate and led to excessive amounts of nitrate accumulating in the soil as well as to increased soil salinity. The small amount of phosphorus (P) in liquid swine manure is sufficient to meet the needs of most Saskatchewan crops.

Most of the nitrogen in solid cattle manure is in the form of organic N which is not immediately available to the plant. It took 6.86 to 14.7 tons (seven to 15 tonnes) of dry manure (150 to 300 lb. N per acre) to achieve maximum yields. However, this volume of manure provided far more phosphorus than the crop can use, leading to problems with P-loading. To avoid this, the researchers suggest applying manure to meet the crop's P requirement and then applying supplemental N fertilizer to meet the crop's nitrogen needs.

The Agriculture Development Fund provides funding to institutions, companies and industry organizations to help them carry out research, development and value-added activities in the agriculture and agri-food sector. The results produce new knowledge, information and choices in technologies, techniques and varieties for farmers, ranchers, processors and input suppliers, to improve the competitiveness of Saskatchewan's agriculture sector.

In 2012, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture committed $11.8 million in new funding for 60 ADF research projects.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit the Saskatchewan Agriculture research reports page at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/ADF/Search and enter the report number (#20060127) into the search function.

Liquid manure injection using dragline.

Growing Forward

SAVI skills and training: Essential for success

by Brian Sim, PAg
Provincial Specialist, Agri-business
Regional Services Branch

What do all successful businesses have in common? They all see the value in effective business management training.

It doesn't matter if you are a medium-sized corporation, a small business or a one-person operation, you or your employees may need to sharpen up a business skill or learn a completely new one. If you have set educational goals for your company, the Saskatchewan Agri-Value Initiative (SAVI) may be the program to help. All Saskatchewan-based small- to medium-sized agri-businesses that are involved in adding value to an agricultural product (i.e. food, feed or bio-product), and who are interested in expanding their business can qualify for the SAVI program.

The SAVI program will fund qualified companies to improve their business skills as identified in their business plan or in the SAVI Business Assessment and Action Plan. The SAVI program will fund a maximum of $5,000 per company (with 50 per cent matched by applicant) to enroll in a course, session or program that will enhance the overall business. Eligible costs include tuition, registration fees and books.

The successful businesses the Ministry has worked with under the SAVI program put a high value on quality management training. When people are brought into managerial positions for the first time, they need guidance on how to handle new responsibilities and how to handle the people they supervise or manage. Even senior managers need a refresher from time to time, to update and strengthen their skills. They need to get reinvigorated to give their best to the business.

Investing in employees is a core function in many of these businesses. They have used the training component of SAVI to help their employees understand their roles in the big picture. When people know and feel that they are a part of something bigger, they are generally motivated to do better. They are also better equipped to function in their roles within the company.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact your Regional Farm Business Management Specialist; or
- Visit our website at www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca.

STATISTICS CANADA MAKES MORE DATA FREELY ACCESSIBLE

by Terry Bedard
Statistician
Policy Branch

Statistics Canada now offers a wide variety of previously restricted information.

Information now freely available includes geographic data, census data products and the CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System) tool. All of these are made accessible and free under the Statistics Canada Open License Agreement. CANSIM alone has over 43 million time series, a true playground for data aficionados and statistics junkies!

Anyone that has used CANSIM tables in the past will find a more user-friendly interface, including an all-new online tutorial. A new search process also allows users to find information either by typing a subject into the search area or by choosing a subject area and then choosing a table from the list presented.

The interface provided allows users to see either a general overview to look at a few years of data at a time, or a more in-depth analysis by selecting data subsets in various areas, years and categories. From general Canadian data or something as specific as Saskatchewan's lentil production in 1999, chosen data can then easily be exported to a spreadsheet.

Examples of available agriculture data include crops and horticulture (e.g. wheat acres back to 1908); farm financial statistics (e.g. value of farm capital back to 1908); farms and farm operators (e.g. average total income of farm families by farm type, back to 2001); food and nutrition (e.g. supply and disposition of food in Canada back to 1960); land use and environmental practices (e.g. summerfallow acres back to 1913); and livestock and aquaculture (e.g. number of sheep and lambs back to 1906).

Further census data on farms and farm operators will be released on May 10, 2012. The 2006 variables will be included in the tables for comparison purposes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit the Statistics Canada website at www.statcan.gc.ca.

New Crown Land Cultivation Rental Formula

Heather Gwillim
Correspondence Writer
Lands Branch

Saskatchewan Agriculture is changing the way its cultivation rental formula is calculated on Crown Land.

The Ministry has amended legislation to allow for changes to the previous formula, which was developed in the early 1970s and used an outdated cropping mix and crop prices that were two years old. The previous formula had a constant lag between the rental fees charged and the crop prices received in any given year. It also used an outdated cropping mix and high rate of summerfallow, which meant it was not representative of current cropping practices or regional sensitivities.

The new rental formula is a result of careful consideration, research and data collection, and at the urging of many lessees. The updated formula now uses a cropping mix that is specific to each Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation (SCIC) Risk Area and may be based on up to 34 different commodities, rather than the previous four. It also uses actual summerfallow rates found in specific risk areas, which better represents current cropping practices.

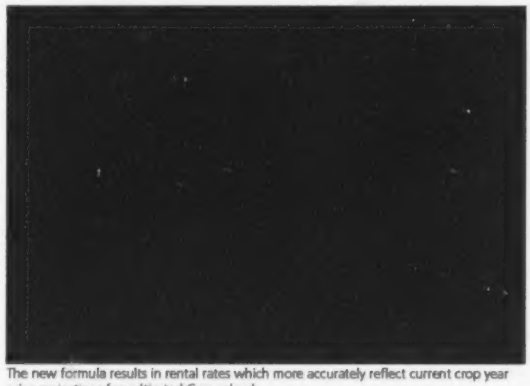
The new formula also uses crop prices as projected by SCIC for the year in which the rent is being charged. This will mean that clients' annual rental will be based on prices that they should be receiving for that crop year. This consistency between prices producers are insured for and prices used to calculate rental fees ensures that clients are being treated fairly.

The new cultivation rental formula will likely result in an increase in fees, bringing cultivation rents charged by the Ministry closer to those charged in private land rental situations.

Clients should have received a letter in late February indicating what their projected 2012 rentals should be.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Lands Branch staff in the Regional Office in Swift Current at (306) 778-8300; North Battleford at (306) 446-7449; or Tisdale at (306) 878-8842.



The new formula results in rental rates which more accurately reflect current crop year price projections for cultivated Crown land.

PERMANENT LIQUID STRYCHNINE REGISTRATION APPROVED FOR THE PRAIRIES

by Richard Wilkins
Provincial Specialist, Pesticide Regulatory
Crops Branch

Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has granted the Prairie Region permanent registration for two per cent liquid strychnine concentrate to be used as part of an integrated pest management program.

As producers know, the Richardson's ground squirrel (more commonly known as the gopher), is an agricultural pest that requires consistent and persistent management to keep populations at normal levels, and to prevent gophers from having a significant economic impact.

Distribution of the product will once again take place through Rural Municipalities (RMs). RMS will have to notify the Ministry if and when they have an economically significant RGS infestation.

Key facts for producers to know:

- This registration is a restricted registration. This means that restrictions similar to previous Emergency Use Registrations will be in effect.
- This is a permanent registration, there is no expiry date.
- This registration is only for the jurisdictions of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba and is only for agricultural producers.
- The product is only registered for control of Richardson's ground squirrelsin situations where there is an economically significant or impactful population.
- Producers who purchase the product will be required to sign a purchase agreement form similar to what has been signed in the past.

This form indicates the producer:

1) has an economically significant infestation of gophers as defined by the respective provincial ministries of agriculture;

2) they will use two per cent liquid strychnine concentrate only for control of Richardson's ground squirrels; and,

3) they will not sell or give away any two per cent liquid strychnine concentrate.

PMRA expects the provincial ministries of agriculture and the registrants to continue to develop and encourage producers to use an integrated pest management strategy for the control of gophers. Strychnine is only one tool in the tool kit.

Provincial ministries of agriculture will provide oversight of the distribution of liquid strychnine concentrate, and conduct a compliance/monitoring program to ensure compliance with all use restrictions, including inspections at applications sites.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Call the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377; or
- Visit www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/AKC.

Growing Forward

Crop Insurance budget and coverage grow to new records

The Government of Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation (SCIC) continue their commitment to producers by offering the highest provincial budget and coverage on record.

The 2012 Provincial Crop Insurance budget is set at $177 million. Coverage levels are also increasing to $174 per acre, on average, nearly double what coverage was five years ago.

Saskatchewan producers have been faced with the challenges posed by excess moisture over the last two years. SCIC is working to improve the Crop Insurance Program to help producers face these challenges.

Unseeded Acreage Benefit

For 2012, SCIC has enhanced its Unseeded Acreage (USA) Benefit, offering up to $100 per eligible acre in coverage. The USA Benefit will continue to provide $70 per eligible acre. However, Crop Insurance customers will have the option to supplement this coverage by purchasing either $15 or $30 per acre in additional coverage.

The USA Benefit calculation has also been simplified. The insurance intensity has been removed from the calculation and producers who summerfallow will not be at a disadvantage, as these acres were previously considered as seedable acres.

Haskap is one of the new items covered through expanded Crop Insurance.

These changes will result in greater compensation for producers with acres that are too wet to seed.

Fruit Tree Insurance Program

SCIC is introducing coverage for commercial fruit growers in Saskatchewan. This program is designed to replace saskatoon berry, dwarf sour cherry and haskap trees damaged by an insurable cause, such as flooding. Producers will receive $3.50 per tree for young trees that fail to establish and $10 per tree for trees four to six years that require replacement.

This is not a production insurance program, though, and does not cover producers for losses in yield. Insurance coverage will be for the loss of the fruit tree only.

Forage Yield Cushioning

Yield cushioning limits the impact of consecutive poor growing seasons, such as occurrences of drought or excess moisture, on a producer's yield. In 2012, yield cushioning is being expanded to forage crops. As a result, forage producers will experience coverage levels that are more consistent and less volatile.

Establishment Benefit Values

In 2012, establishment values will increase from $20 per acre to $25 per acre for oats, canaryseed, fall rye, spring rye and triticale.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the nearest SCIC customer service office;
- Call 1-888-935-0000; or
- Visit www.saskcropinsurance.com.

GET ENROLLED IN THE 2012 AGRISTABILITY PROGRAM

The AgriStability Program is designed to provide financial support when participants incur large financial losses. The opportunity to ensure you have access to this protection for the 2012 program year is now available.

Producers who want to enroll in the AgriStability Program, either for the first time or re-join after being out for one or more years, must complete a New Participant Package. To be eligible to participate for the 2012 program year, you must request the New Participant Package from the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation (SCIC) by April 30, 2012.

Producers who participated in last year's AgriStability Program will soon be receiving an Enrolment/Fee Notice from SCIC giving them the opportunity to continue their participation.

The Enrolment/Fee Notice includes the annual program fee calculation, which needs to be paid by the producer to remain a part of AgriStability. This fee is based on the operation's previous margin information and represents the producer's involvement in AgriStability.

All participants are given 30 days from the date on their Enrolment/Fee Notice or until April 30, 2012, whichever is later, to pay their program fee. If the program fee is paid after the deadline date, there will be a 20 per cent penalty added to the fee amount. The final deadline to pay the program fee, with penalty, is December 31, 2012 or 30 days from the date on their Enrolment/Fee Notice; whichever is later.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Call toll-free 1-866-270-8450;
- E-mail agristability@scic.gov.sk.ca;
- Visit www.saskcropinsurance.com; or
- Visit a local Crop Insurance office.

Growing Forward

Farm stewardship deadline fast approaching

The Canada-Saskatchewan Farm Stewardship Program (CSFSP), delivered on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture by the Provincial Council of Agriculture Development and Diversification Boards (PCAB), is scheduled to end on March 31, 2013. In order to make sure your project gets completed in time, there are a few things to consider.

Projects approved in 2011, but have either not been started or completed:

- If you wish to reactivate/extend your project, an extension request via a signed letter must be received in the PCAB head office prior to June 30, 2012.

If your project has been approved until Dec. 31, 2012:

- Projects must be completed by Dec. 31, 2012.
- Claims must be received by Jan. 31, 2013, and will not be accepted or processed after this date.
- No extension requests will be accepted as the program is scheduled to end on March 31, 2013.
- If you know that you won't be able to complete your project by Dec. 31, 2012, please notify the PCAB head office by phone, e-mail, fax or mail.

If you are considering applying for a new project in 2012

- All new applications under Best Management Practices (BMP) 101, 902, 401 and 801 will need to be received in the office by June 30, 2012. Because of their complexity, these particular BMPs require additional time to approve and complete prior to Dec. 31, 2012.
- For all other BMPs continue to apply for all new projects as before. These projects must be completed by Dec. 31, 2012.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the Canada-Saskatchewan Farm Stewardship Program at 1-866-298-7222; or
- Visit www.saskpcab.com.

GET AGCONNECTED WITH AGRISTABILITY

The Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation (SCIC) is bringing an exciting new tool to AgriStability participants in Saskatchewan. In March 2012, SCIC launched AgConnect, an online tool where program participants and their contact persons can now instantly submit and review their AgriStability information. This online feature will enhance participant's access to their AgriStability program information and provide more flexibility when submitting their forms.

Participants and their contacts can use the eForms function on AgConnect to electronically submit their program forms. Also, participants can use AgConnect to submit downloaded forms from SCIC's website or to submit supporting documentation, such as sales receipts, when filing their AgriStability information.

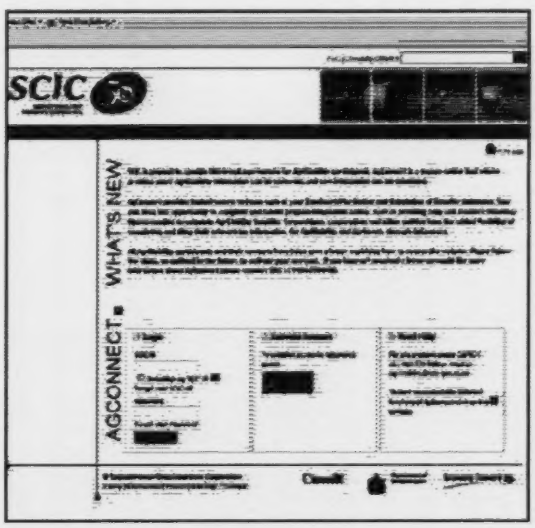
All AgriStability participants will receive an initial activation letter providing instructions and activation code for accessing AgConnect. Once activated, AgConnect allows participants to update and control their personal settings, email addresses, view and remove contact persons, and complete and submit eForms. Participants and their contacts can also access their historical documents such as their Enrolment/Fee Notice or Calculation of Benefits statement. AgConnect will also provide assurance for participants and their contact showing which program documentation has been submitted, verify if any information is missing and see if their program fee has been paid.

As an added feature in 2012, SCIC will be accepting more information from individual participants. All supplementary information which had previously been sent to the Canada Revenue Agency can now be submitted directly to SCIC. For more information on the new forms available for 2012, visit www.saskcropinsurance.com.

AgConnect is another great feature implemented by SCIC to ensure producers, accountants and form preparers have immediate access to the AgriStability program. If you have questions on AgConnect or if you are a participant and have not received your activation letter, please contact the AgriStability call centre at 1-866-270-8450, Monday to Friday, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Call 1-866-270-8450; or
- Visit www.saskcropinsurance.com.



EVENTS CALENDAR

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	PHONE	INTERNET
April 11, 2012	Saskatchewan Weed Inspector Training Clinic	Yorkton, SK	306-787-8034	www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/weed_inspectors
April 12, 2012	Saskatchewan Weed Inspector Training Clinic	Outlook, SK	306-787-8034	www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/weed_inspectors
April 30, 2012	Deadline for new AgriStability participants to request a new Participant Package	Melville, SK	1-888-935-0000	www.saskcropinsurance.com
April 30, 2012	Deadline to cancel participation in the AgriStability program year (or 30 days from the date on your Enrolment/Fee Notice, whichever is later).	Melville, SK	1-888-935-0000	www.saskcropinsurance.com
April 30, 2012	Deadline to pay your AgriStability program fee without penalty (or 30 days from the date on your Enrolment/Fee Notice, whichever is later).	Melville, SK	1-888-935-0000	www.saskcropinsurance.com

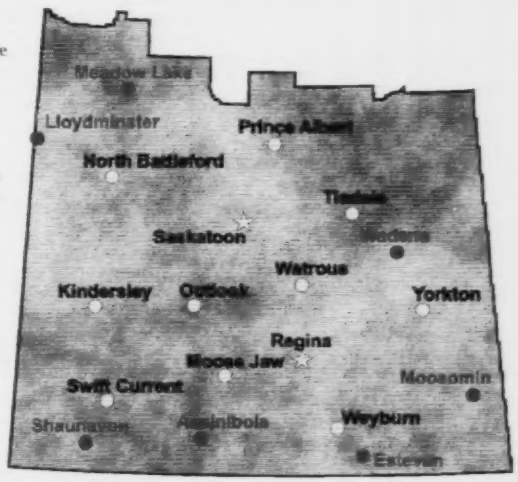
Regional Services

BRINGING YOU AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE AND ADVICE WHEN YOU NEED IT AND WHERE YOU NEED IT

In order to better serve producers, seven new Ministry of Agriculture satellite offices in Assiniboia, Estevan, Lloydminster, Meadow Lake, Moosomin, Shaunavon and Wadena are now open.

The new satellite offices are in addition to 10 regional offices in Kindersley, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Outlook, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Tisdale, Weyburn, Watrous and Yorkton.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
or to make an appointment with a crops, livestock, forage or farm business management specialist, contact:



Assiniboia
Tuesdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SCIC Customer Service Office, 401 - 1st Avenue West, Assiniboia
Phone: 1-866-457-2377

Estevan
Wednesdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SCIC Customer Service Office, #5 – 419 Kensington Avenue, Estevan
Phone: (306) 848-2857

Lloydminster
Thursdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Suite 107, 5303-50th Avenue, Lloydminster
Phone: (306) 446-7962

Meadow Lake
Wednesdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Wiciwakan Place, 101 Railway Place,
Meadow Lake
Phone: (306) 446-7962

Moosomin
Wednesdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SCIC Customer Service Office,
709 Carleton Street, Moosomin
Phone: (306) 786-1531

Shaunavon
Wednesdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SCIC Customer Service Office,
55 3rd Avenue East, Shaunavon
Phone: (306) 778-8285

Wadena
Tuesdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
RM of Lakeview Office,
Highway 35 South, Wadena
Phone: (306) 946-3230

Saskatchewan Agriculture